WEDNESDAY : : APEIL 28, 1875.

NURTH CAROLINA AND INDEPEND-MNCE.

The New York Herald, in answer to a Chariotte (N. C.) correspondent who contends vigorously for the Mecklenburg declaration and the primal patriotism of the Mecklenburgers, says that it has now in the field several able and erudite scholars, who in a few days will report through its columns and settle a controversy which it assumes to be as old as the country. The Herald admits there "are some points in the Mecklenburg "affair which no intelligent historical "inquirer calls in question," and also holds that "it is undisputed and indis-"putable that in the month of May, "1775, there was a courageous demon-"the pretensions of the British govern-"ment." But says "it is disputed that "the twentieth of May was the date of "is disputed that the resolutions cop-"led in the letter of our North Car-"olina correspondent are genuine." The purpose of the Herald in all this is something more than the mere sensationalism for which its readers hunger and thirst continually. It is obvious to others than those who are up a tree that it desires to rob the south, if it can, of the eclar attaching to its initiation of the revolutionary movement. It is not willing that the south, which, during the whole history of our Union, has thrown the strongest light upon our system of government, shall have its dues before a world that after a century of education has learned to admire and applaud the wisdom that projected, the courage that enforced, and the prowess that won independence. We would not, rob the glorious revolutionary heroes of New England of one laurel, nor shadow by objection or carping the deeds which have won for them au imperishable renown, but born of North Carolina, as our State is, we feel it peculiarly incumbent upon us to step to the front in advocacy of her claim that she initiated the revolutionary movement. Peopled for the most part by Scotch-Irish Presbyterians, a sturdy, independent race, who, to-day, neither know fear nor ask favors, North Carolina was like a powder magazine that only needed the match. This was first supplied to the colonies in 1765, in the passage of the stamp act. Chief Justice Martin, of Louisiana, tells what foilowed in his native State. He says:

The sloop-of-war Diligence came into the Cape Fear river with the stamps on board, and Governor Tryon issued his proclamation in relation to them; Colonels Ashe and Waddle called their regiments of militia together and marched to the river and notified the commander that they were prepared to resist the landing of the stamps. They captured a boat belonging to the sloop-of-war, and, mounting it on a cart, hauled it through rick, with the town illuminated and all the people in procession. Governor Tyron tried to conciliate and cajole the people, but they marched to his house and demanded the stamp official, James Houston, and threatened to burn the governor's house if he was not forthcoming, and the governor was obliged to give him up. They took him to the market and made him swear he would never execute the duties of his office. A few days after, the governor gave a grand feast at Wilmington, and invited all the people; he had a whole ox barbecued, and had many earrels of beer tapped, but the people marched up, threw his beer on the ground and pitched his ox into the river. The sloop's officers and crew resisted and one of the officers was killed. Governor Tryon had the slayer arrested and im-

mediately tried, but the jury acquitted him, and the judge, under Tryon's taunts, committed suicide. This was the spirit of North Carolina in 1765. Under the stimulus of Tryon's tyranny it grew worse. A spendthrift and military popinjay, he was lavish in his follies and expenditures, and taxed the people to support them, until 1770. when Herman Husbands published his Impartial Relation, in which he exhibited the people's wrongs and counseled resistance to tyranny. The citizens of Central North Carolina took this advice, and in 1770 and 1771, formed themselves into bedies called "regulators," whose creed was to "whip every one who goes to law, or will not pay his just debts, or will not agree to leave his cause to men where disputed, and, as to thieves, to drive them out of the country.12 Riots followed and demonstrations by large gatherings of the people, but there was no bloodshed until the battle of the sixteenth of May, 1771, was fought, between the regulators, two thousand strong, under Herman Husbands, and the British regulars and militia, eleven hundred strong, under Tryon himself. The latter, a regular officer, had a command composed of well drilled and effective troops, while the regulators, hastily called together, were poorly drilled and badly officered. The result could not be otherwise than defeat. The brave and resolute regulators lost two hundred dead and many wounded, Tryon losing seventy dead and wounded. This battle, fought on the headwaters of Cape Fear river, was really the first of the revolutionary war, for the troubles of the colonies continued from that time with occasional outbreaks until the Continental congress declared for independence. This battle, so disastrous in its immediate results, was not without its better effects upon the people of the colonies, stimulating them to rebellion and independence of the government that continued to oppress them. Fought, as it was, by the men who afterward won at King's mountain the only complete victory of the revolution, the people of Tennessee have an immediate interest in it as in the deeds of their forefathers. But it is not alone upon this that we rest our claims for precedence for North Carolina in the revelution. She was the first to call for a provincial congress, which met August 25, 1774, at Newbern-the first deliberative assembly organized contrary to British authority in what is now the United States. A second congress assembled at the same place on the third of April, 1775, which, largely composed of the members of the provincial legislature, was that good land can be bought in the the occasion of much confusion, which best of all climates for the same price was finally put an end to by the disso-lution of the assembly by proclamation of the wilder regions of the west, there

| Losses, adjusted and unadjusted | None, Other indebtedness | None, Other indebtedness | THOS, H. ALLEN, President, miles Governor Martin on the eighth of April, will be a great overflow of population S.R. CLARKE, Secretary 1775. Public meetings followed, and from the north and northeast to the TO CONTRACTORS. Mecklenburg, which met on the nine-5 of May succeeding, Abraham

"chairman and John M'Knitt Alexande. "etary. And the historian Alexander sec. (Ramsey) tells us ... full discussion of the ... the meeting, which continue till two o'clock in the morning. twentieth !! was unanimously" Resolved, That whosoever, directly or indirectly, shetted, or a say way, form in ... or manner, countenanced the unchar- press the

Mecklenburg county, do hereby dissolve | Democracy even souint toward repudia the political bands which have connected us to the mother country, and hereby absolve ourselves from all allegiance the British crown, and abjure all poitical connection, contract or associatonly trampled on our rights and liberties, and Inhumanely shed the blood of American patriots at Lexington.

Resolved. That we do hereby declare are, and of right ought to be, a sovereign and self-governing association, under of the congress; to the maintenance of which independence, we solemnly pledge to each other our mutual o operation, our lives, our fortunes, and our most secred honor.

Resolved, That as we now acknowledge the existence and control of no Pstration in Mecklenburg county against | law or legal officer, civil or military, within this country, we do hereby or each, and every of our former laws-"that patriotic demonstration, and it Great Britain never can be considered a resolution was adopted "recommendwherein, nevertheless, the crown of

ties or authority therein. and he proclaimed the brave Mecklenthe brave Mecklenburgers to take the with the independence of these United | grapple with the master-minds of that

TENNESSEE AS A HOME. We shall continue to show the fallacy

from Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia,

Those of our citizens who have most glowing accounts of the country. his voice will be heard above the storm, They are extravagant in dwelling upon | recalling his countrymen to a sense of the salubrity of the climate. But, according to their own showing, they are pering the lessons of reproof with the not prosperous. They are hopeful as to dictates of patriotism. The southern the future, and have gone to hard work, with the expectation of bettering their | Hill, and would hail his election to the condition. The same amount of labor and energy in the country they have abandoned would secure success and happiness among the people with whom not have to labor so hard as they plucked like so many golden apples. Never was there a greater mistake. The labor, exposure and hardship incident to life in most of the new States are infinitely greater than in the old States. Of course those who go from bleak and sterile New England can scarcely be worsted. But take such a State as Virginia, with its matchless climate, its varities of soll, adapted to so great a diversity of productions, with i's market facilities, its educational and social advantages-what can any man expect to gain by moving from it to any of the western States, especially to such as have the climate of the polar regions?" What is here said of Virginia applies with equal and discontented, instead of moving and the other going direct to Kuoxville away under the delusion that they can do better, would stay at home, they die Tennessee. No man is better calcubecome satisfied and convinced that there is life in the old land yet. Let us all its branches, than Colonel W. W. all strive to be contented and happy at | Gates, and most manfully is he perto do, and do it with his might. We have discussed this subject so often that | Memphis no good, we trust be may it is useless to enlarge upon it. There are succeed with the Memphis and Knoxhundreds who have left West Tennessee | ville road, which will be of vast advanwho would gladly return if they could. But having disposed of their property here and invested all their means at the places to which they have removed, they cannot return. A better day is coming. The day is not far distant when there will be thousands removing to West Tennessee. Our cheap lands, fine climate, and other advantages will command attention and population. Even the New York Graphic is urging oung men to go south. It shows that there are thousands of the best possible land for sale at exceedingly low rates. Before the war land in the south was held in large plantations by the slave owners. Many of these plantations were confiscated and sold for taxes after the war, and the owners of the remainder find it impossible, in nine cases out of ten, to work them without slave labor. The return of prosperity to the south must be preceded by the sale of the great plantations in small farms of forty acres. It is to the south rather than the west that the typical young man at whom Mr. Greeley used to launch his advice ought to look. When it is generally known

hat hafter a free and publishing the articles which appeared

tered and dangerous invasion of our so important a subject. We mave long rights as claimed by Great Britain, is been satisfied that public sentiment an enemy to this country, to Americs. Is sound, and this is now clearly indicat-and to the inherent and inalienable ed by the tone of the press. Let it Resolved, That we, the citizens of never be said that the West Tennessee

B. H. BILL OF GERRGIA.

In October last Hon, Garnett M'Milion, with that nation, who have wan- lan was elected a member of congress for the ninth district in the Etate of Georgia. A few weeks since Mr. M'Millan died. The governor has ordered a new clecourselves a free and independent people, tion. The Democrats of the district called a convention to nominate a canthe control of no power other than that | didate, and it has provoked one of the of our God and the general government | most bitter and exciting contests ever known in the history of Georgia polities. The candidates before the convention were Ben. H. Hill and Colonel Bell. Over four hundred ballots were taken, averaging throughout thirty-three for Bell and twenty seven for Hill. After session which lasted nine days the dain and adopt, as a rule of life, all, convention adjourned without making a nomination. But by a majority vote as holding rights, privileges, immuni- ing" Colonel John B. Estes, of Hall county. The result is, there are three Other resolutions were adopted, mak- candidates in the field-Hill, Estes, and ng provision for the new condition of Price. There has been no nomination bings, all of which was published in and each candidate has been thrown the Cape Fear Mercury, a paper then upon his own merits. The strong point published at Wilmington. These reso- made by Mr. Hill's friends is that he selutions did not of course please Martin, | cured the vote of the strong Democratic counties, which goes to show that he is burghers traitors seeking to subvert the choice of the party. The contest his majestys government and dissolve has already created unprecedented and the laws, government and constitution | most intense excitement. The whole of the country; and though copies were district is in a blaze of passion. Fluming sent to the North Carolina delegates to addresses have been issued to the people the continental congress at Philadel- and the multitude will be harranged by phia, and to the provincial congress at the aspirants. The contest will be short Newbern, neither body acted upon but it will be lively. We have had octhem, because they considered them casion to differ with Ben. Hill, but we premature, and had not wholly aban- believe we express the almost unamidoned the idea of peace with mous sentiments of the southern people the mother country. This is outside of Georgia, when we express the history, from which the New York hope that he will be elected. He is re-Herald cannot escape. On the tweati- garded as one of the greatest of southern eth of May next, the people of North statesmen. His eloquence, talent and Carolina and Tennessee can therefore ability is of the highest order, and celebrate the centennial of the first dec- | will be felt in the congress of the United laration of independence, which was States. With the exception of Mr. Dapassed at Mecklenburg, May 20, 1775, vis, probably there is no man in the more than a year before the fourth of south who has penetrated deeper or July declaration, and they can glorify | taken a more comprehensive and comover the spunk and spirit which induced | plete view of the constitution and the science of our government than Ben. nitiative in the revolution which ended | Hill, of Georgia. In congress he would body. We have read his speeches and have no hesitancy in saying that few orators can equal him in a masterly power of condensation, or in that clear of the unfortunate and discontented logical arrangement of proof and arguremoving to new countries. During the | ments which secure the attention and | AN ACT to authorize the Foreman of Grand last two years hundreds have removed | holds it with unabated interest. All of his speeches and writings show that his Virginia, and other States, to Texas. mind is remarkable for its large capaci-Nearly all are dissatisfied at the change. | ty, and that it is enriched with the But while the Texas fever has subsided knowledge of the statesman, the the California fever is raging with fatal | learning of a jurist and the attainments results. We hear of half a dozen good of a scholar. His exuberant but recticitizens who are going to this fied imagination and brilliant literary land of promise in a gfffy, attainments imparts to his elequence beauty, simplicity and majesty. In the removed to California are giving the | congress of the United States, if elected,

congress of the United States with acclamations of joy. ONE of the most hopeful signs conthey were raised and love. In alluding | nected with the building of the Memto the mania in Virginia for removing phis and Knoxville railroad is the fact to California the Richmond Whig says: that it is ably advocated by the "Nine-tenths perhaps of those who editor of the Henderson Advocate, leave the old settled States to seek their | Colonel W. W. Gates, the veteran editor fortunes in new States are influenced of West Tennessee. More than twentythereto by the unreasonable belief five years ago Colonel Gates, then that they will succeed in acquiring sud- editor of the West Tennessee Whig, pubden wealth. They fancy that they will lished at Jackson, suggested and advocated the building of the Mobile and do at their old homes, and have a sort Ohlo railroad through West Tennessee of idea that in the new States money to the Ohio river. After many years of grows on trees and only requires to be incessant labor, and under many discouragements, his efforts were crowned with success. Jackson, then a small town with a few hundred inhabitants, has now, as a consequence of the building of this railroad, become a flourishing interior city, with its thousands of inhabitants instead of its hundreds. This same indefatigable worker is now advocating with might and main the building of the Memphis and Knoxville road, which may make Henderson, in a few years, if not what Jackson now is, at least a very thriving, prosperous town. This Memphis and Kuoxville railroad will be divided into branches at Henderson, on the Mobile and Ohio road, one branch going through Lexington, force to Tennessee. If the unfortunate Linden, and Centerville to Nashville, through the southern counties of Midwould soon recuperate their fortunes and lated to set forth with clearness and ability the advantages of this road, with home. Let every man have something | forming his duty. As he succeeded with the Mobile and Ohio road, which did

tage to our city.

INSURANCE COMPANY.

At the annual election for seven Directors, held at the office of the Company, this day, the following named gentlemen were duly elected to serve the ensuing year: Thos. H. Allen, H. M. Neely, L. E. Suggs, H. E. Howell, A. D. Gwynne, J. S. Day and W. S. Bruce.

THOS. H. ALLEN, President, S. B. CLARKE, Secretary.

PHENIX INSURANCE COMPANY. March 23, 1875.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held to day, Thos. H. Alien was elected President, S. R. Clarke Secretary, and John F. Wilkerson Assistant-Secretary.

Statement of the Condition of the PHE-NIX INSURANCE CO. OF MEMPHIS, March 23, 1875. Capital stock ...... \$228,123.98 ASSETS. ......8120.eno or

Stocks owned by the Com-Premiums uncollected....... 1,186 IS Other debts due the Comp'y. 26,182 28 Office furniture and safe...... 1,745 44

STATE LAWS.

AN ACT to change the time of holding the d Cumberland and Margan, since of Tenreaction 1. Be it enacted by the General As-nelly of the State of Tennosce, That the result and Chancery Courts of the counties Counter and and Morgan, shall be held at a following times and places: Crossville, interiand county, on the third Mondays are the fourth Mondays in March, July and weather Worthers on the fourth Novikes November: Warthury, on the fourth Mondays after the fourth Mendays in March, July

after the logisth Mendays in March, Joly and November,
Sec. 2. Be it further enacted. That this act take effect from and after its passage, the public welfare requiring it.

Passed March 9, 1875.

LEWIS BOND,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

THOMAS H. FAINE,
Speaker of the Senate.
Approved March 13, 1875

JAMES D. PORTER, Governor.
I certify that the foregoing is a true copy of an act of the Tennessee General Assembly, the original of which is now on file an my original of which is now on file in my CHAS, N. GIRBS.

AN ACT to amend an act entitled an act for the benefit of persons who have lost their grants or deeds of conveyance to their lands n the Ocose district, passed January 14 1871. ection I. Be it enacted by the General embly of the State of Tennessee, That much of the 5th section of said act so much of the 5th section of said act as au-thorizes the Register and Entry taker of the Ocose district to open and keep his office at his own house, be and the same is hereby re-

pealed.

Section 2. Be it further enacted. That all
the provisions of this act which this is intended to amend, not hereby repealed, shall
spely to the office of Register and Entry
taker of the Hiawassee district, and that
lands may be entered in the Hiawasse district and grants obtained for the same, under said Passed March 8, 1875. LEWIS BOND, LEWIS BOND,

Speaker of the House of Representatives,

THOMAS H. PAINE,

Speaker of the Senate,

Approved March 13, 1875.

JAMES D. PORTER, Governor,

I certify that the foregoing is a true copy of
an act of the Tennessee General Assembly,
the original of which is now on file in my
office.

CHAS. N. GIBBS, Secretary of State.

AN AUT to prohibit the bringing of stolen Section I. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, That it is hereby declared to be a felony for any person to bring into this State personal property stolen in another State, knowing the same to have been stolen; provided the value of said prop rty shall exceed fifty dollars. Section 2. Be it further enacted, That when the value of such property so brought into the State, as provided in the 1st section of this act, shall not exceed fifty dollars, the same shall be a misdemeanor. attary for a period of not less than three r more than ten years, and for a violation the 2d section the punishment shall be confinement in the county jail not less than ix months nor more than three years. Section 4. Be it further enacted, That this act shall take effect from and after its passage the public welfare requiring it.

Passed March 2, 1870.

LEWIS BOND.

Speaker of the House of Representative
THOMAS B. PAINE, Approved March 13, 1875.

JAMES D. PORTER, Governor. JAMES D. PORTER, Governor.

I certify that the foregoing is a true copy of an act of the Tennes-ee General Assembly the original of which is now on file in my office. CHAS, N. GIBBS.

Juries to swear witnesses brought before them to testify. Section 1. Be it enacted by the General As-Section I. Be it enacted by the General As-sembly of the State of Tennessee, That hereaster the Foreman of the Grand Jury shall have power and is hereby authorized to administer oaths to all witnesses brought be-fore the Grand Jury to testify, as to the vio-lation of the criminal laws of this State in all cases where the clerks of the Criminal and Circuit Courts may now administer said oaths.

ection 2. Be it further enacted, That it hall be the duty of the said Foreman of the Frand Jury to indorse on the indictment, or it be a presentment, on the supporns indorse the same on the indictment or sub-pleba shall in no case invalidate the finding of the indictment or presentment, if the wig-terses were in point of fact sworn by him according to law.

Section 3. Be it further enacted. That this act take effect from and after its passage, their dangers and their duties, while temhe public welfare requiring it. Passed March 9, 1875. LEWIS BOND.

people are proud of such a man as B. H. Speaker of the House of Representatives, THOMAS H. PAINE, Speaker of the Senate, Approved March 18, 1875. JAMES D. FORTER, Governor.
I certify that the foregoing is a true copy of a fact of the Tennessee General Assembly, be original of which is now on file in iny CHAS. N. GIBBS, Secretary of State

> AN ACT to authorize the sale of the Huntington Male and Female Academies.
> Whereas, The Huntington male and female
> cademies are in such a state of dilapidation whereas, The trustees thereof are indebted o various persons for material and labor, whereby the present value of said academies Whereas, Said trustees have no means with Whereas, Said trustees have no means with which to discharge said indebtedness or to repair said academy buildings, and the educational interests of the county demand that said academy buildings, together with the grounds upon which they are built, be sold and the proceeds reinvested.
>
> Section 1. Therefore, Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, That A. R. Hail, T. E. Jones, B. F. Morrison, A. C. McNeill and their associative as Trustees of the Huntington Male and Female Academies, in the county of Carroll, and their successors in office, be and are hereby authorized to self one or both of said lots upon such sell one or both of said lots upon such arms at they may deem best, and to re-invest he proceeds after paying said debts; proceeds after paying said debts; proceeds to do however, that the debts alluded to do not ex-beed two hundred and fifty dollars in the pur-chase of sa d other grounds, and in the erec-tion or repair of such buildings as they may feem expedient for the education of both sexes, and the public welfare requiring it, this act shall take effect from its passage.
>
> Passed March 9, 1875.
>
> LEWIS BOND,
>
> Spraker of the House of Representatives.

Speaker of the House of Representativ THOMAS H. PAINE,

Approved March 19, 1875.

Approved March 19, 1875.

JAMES D. PORTER, Governor.

I certify that the foregoing is a true copy of an act of the Tennessee General Assembly, the original of which is now on file in my office.

CHAS. N. GIBBS, Secretary of State,

AN ACT to increase the number of Notaries AN ACT to increase the number of Notaries Public for the county of Knox.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, That section s venteen hundred and ninety-two of the Code of Tennessee be amended so as to read as fallows: That the Chairman or Judge of the County Court of Knox county is hereby authorized to appoint one other Notary Public for said county in addition to the number now allowed by law in said county, who shall be able in addition to the ordinary reshall be able in addition to the ordinary requirements of flaw now prescribed, to understand, speak and write the German language, and in all respects be governed by the law now in torce in regard to Notaries Public in the State.

n county be allowed an additional Notary tblic in and for civil district No. 14 of said sounty, said Notary to be elected, commis-sioned and qualified as now by law provided, Section 3. Be it further enacted, That this let shall take effect from and after its pass-ige, the public welfare requiring it. Passed March 9, 1875.

LEWIS BOND.

Speaker of the House of Representatives, THO MAS H. PAINE, Speaker of the Senate.

Approved March 15, 1875.

JAMES D. PORTER, Governor. I certify that the foregoing is a true copy of an act of the General Assembly of Tennes-see, the original of which is now on file in CHAS, N. GIBBS

INSURANCE COMPANY

OF MEMPHIS. Have Removed to office formerly occu-pled by DeSoto Bank, No. 20 Madison Street.

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Sold by aff the principal masis dealers,

82 80

Seni, post-point, for retail price OLIVER DUISON & Co., Eccion. CHAS. H. DUISON & CO. TH Recodera, New York, CHANOERY BALE

Real Estate On Saturday, May I, 1875.

Saturday, May 1, 1875.

233 Main Street - - Memphis, Tennessee.

Non-Resident Notice. No. 1882, R. D.-In the Second 478 against the property of

CHANCERY MALE

opy-attest; M. D. L. STEWART, Clerk and Master

Nos. 310 & 312 Front Street, Memphis, Tenn. REAL ESTATE On Saturday, May 1st, 1875.

No. 486.-In the Second Changery Court of By virtue of an order of sale made in this cause, I will sell at public ametion, to the highest bidder, in front of the county court, house, corner Main and Popul Street, Memphis, Tenuessee, on

Saturday, May 1, 1877,

within legal hours, the tollowing described real estate, to-wit:

A certain tract of land on Jainal 36 in the Missbappi river, containing 21s acres and known as the Nathanial Policy tract, described ecution or samibar therein made, containing 25 acres, surveyed Decamber 8 DAL or 1. Burke. A plat and substantison or the above land is on file herein, to un-the for many accurate description, reference is true.

Terms of Sale—one-thin cost, to have a recent of six and twelve mention. redat of six and twel-Randelph, Bann for complainants.